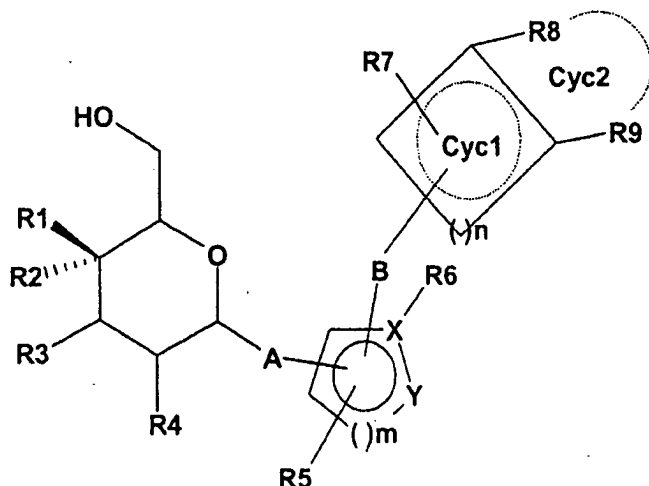


1. (original) A compound of formula I



wherein

R1 and R2 are each independently F or H or one of said radicals R1 and R2 may be OH;

R3 is OH or F, with the proviso that at least one of the radicals R1, R2 and R3 must be F;

R4 is OH;

A is O, NH, CH<sub>2</sub>, S or a bond;

X is C, O, S or N, with the proviso that X is C when Y is O or S;

Y is N, O or S;

m is 1 or 2;

R5 is hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CON[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, wherein said CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CON[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl radicals are optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms,

SO<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, S-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl, SO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl, SO<sub>2</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl,

wherein said SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and SO<sub>2</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl radicals are optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms, and wherein the phenyl ring of said S-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl, SO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl and SO<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl radicals is optionally mono- or disubstituted with F, Cl, Br, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, OCF<sub>3</sub>, O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or NH<sub>2</sub>, and wherein o is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6,

NH<sub>2</sub>, NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-acyl, phenyl or O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl,

wherein the phenyl ring of said phenyl and O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl radicals is optionally mono-, di-, or trisubstituted with F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, OCF<sub>3</sub>, O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, NH<sub>2</sub>, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>, COOH, COO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or CONH<sub>2</sub>, and wherein o is as hereinabove defined;

or, when Y is S, R5 and R6 taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a phenyl ring;

R6 is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, or phenyl wherein said phenyl radical is optionally substituted with halogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

B is (C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>15</sub>)-alkanediyl, wherein one or more of the carbon atoms in said alkanediyl radical may be replaced, independently of one another, with -O-, -(C=O)-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -S-, -CH(OH)-, -CHF-, -CF<sub>2</sub>-, -(S=O)-, -(SO<sub>2</sub>)-, -N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]-, -N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-phenyl]- or -NH-;

n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

Cyc1 is a 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-membered saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated ring, wherein one carbon atom of said ring may be replaced by O, N or S;

R7, R8, and R9 are each independently hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CON[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl,

wherein said COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CON[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl radicals are optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms,

SO<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, S-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl, SCF<sub>3</sub>, SO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl, SO<sub>2</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl,

wherein said SO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, SO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and SO<sub>2</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl radicals are optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms, and wherein the phenyl ring of said S-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl, SO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl and

SO<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl radicals is optionally mono- or disubstituted with F, Cl, Br, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, OCF<sub>3</sub>, O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or NH<sub>2</sub>, and wherein o is as hereinabove defined,

NH<sub>2</sub>, NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-acyl, phenyl or O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl,

wherein the phenyl ring of said phenyl and O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-phenyl radicals is optionally mono-, di-, or trisubstituted with F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, OCF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, NH<sub>2</sub>, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, N[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>, COOH, COO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or CONH<sub>2</sub>, and wherein o is as hereinabove defined;

or R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a 5-, 6- or 7- membered, saturated, partially saturated or completely unsaturated ring herein referred to as Cyc2,

wherein one or two carbon atom(s) in said Cyc2 ring are optionally replaced by N, O or S, and wherein said Cyc2 ring is optionally substituted with (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkynyl,

wherein said (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkenyl and (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkynyl radicals are optionally substituted with F, Cl, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl or OCF<sub>3</sub>, and wherein a -CH<sub>2</sub>- group contained in said (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkenyl and (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkynyl radicals is optionally replaced by -O-;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. (original) The compound of Claim 1 wherein:

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently F or H or one of said radicals R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> may be OH, with the proviso that at least one of said radicals R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> is F;

R<sub>3</sub> is OH;

R<sub>4</sub> is OH;

A is O or NH;

X is C, O or N, with the proviso that X is C when Y is S;

- Y is N or S;
- m is 1 or 2;
- R5 is hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CON[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl, benzyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarboxyl, wherein said CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CON[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarboxyl and SO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl radicals are optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms,
- or when Y is S, R5 and R6 taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a phenyl ring;
- R6 is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, or phenyl wherein said phenyl radical is optionally substituted with halogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;
- B is (C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>15</sub>)-alkanediyl, wherein one or more of the carbon atoms in said alkanediyl radical may be replaced, independently of one another, with -O-, -(C=O)-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -S-, -CH(OH)-, -CHF-, -CF<sub>2</sub>-, -(S=O)-, -(SO<sub>2</sub>)-, -N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl)-, -N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-phenyl)- or -NH-;
- n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;
- Cyc1 is a 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-membered saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated ring, wherein one carbon atom of said ring may be replaced by O or S;
- R7, R8, and R9 are each independently hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CON[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub> or SO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, wherein said COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, CON[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and SO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl radicals are optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms,
- or R8 and R9 taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a 5-, 6- or 7- membered, saturated, partially saturated or completely unsaturated ring herein referred to as Cyc2,

wherein one or two carbon atom(s) in said Cyc2 ring is optionally replaced by N, O or S, and wherein said Cyc2 ring is optionally substituted with (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkynyl, wherein said (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkenyl and (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkynyl radicals are optionally substituted with F, Cl, OH, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl or OCF<sub>3</sub>, and wherein a -CH<sub>2</sub>- group contained in said (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkenyl and (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkynyl radicals is optionally replaced by -O-.

3. (original) The compound of Claim 1 wherein the sugar residues are beta(β)-linked and the stereochemistry in the 2, 3 and 5 position of the sugar residue has the D-glucose configuration.

4. (original) The compound of Claim 1 wherein:

R1 and R2 are each independently F or H or one of said radicals R1 and R2 may be OH, with the proviso that at least one of said radicals R1 and R2 is F;

R3 is OH;

R4 is OH;

A is O;

X is C, O or N, with the proviso that X is C when Y is S;

Y is N or S;

m is 1;

R5 is hydrogen, F, Cl, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, COO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, OCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-CF<sub>2</sub>-,

or when Y is S, R5 and R6 taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a phenyl ring;

R6 is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, or phenyl wherein said phenyl radical is optionally substituted with halogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

B is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkanediyl, wherein one carbon atom in said alkanediyl radical may be replaced with -O-, -(C=O)-, -CH(OH)-, -CHF-, -CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CO-NH-;

n is 2 or 3;

Cyc1 is an unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring, wherein one carbon atom of said ring may be replaced by O or S;

R7, R8, and R9 are each independently hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, OCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkoxy, HO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, SCF<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>,

or R8 and R9 taken together form the radicals -C=CH-O-,

-CH=CH-S- or -CH=CH-CH=CH- and, with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form an unsaturated or partially saturated 5- or 6-membered ring, said ring being optionally substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy or -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-O- wherein p is 1 or 2.

5. (original) The compound of Claim 1 wherein:

R1 and R2 are each independently F or H,  
with the proviso that at least one of said radicals R1 and R2 is F;

R3 is OH;

R4 is OH;

A is O;

X is C and Y is S, or  
is O and Y is N, or  
is N and Y is N;

m is 1;

R5 is hydrogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, or when Y is S, R5 and R6 taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a phenyl ring,

R6 is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl or phenyl;

B is -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-, -C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-, -CO-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CO-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-;

n is 2 or 3;

Cyc1 is an unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring, wherein one carbon atom of said ring may be replaced by S;

R7, R8, and R9 are each independently hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, SCF<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>,

or R8 and R9 taken together form the radicals -C=CH-O- or -CH=CH-CH=CH- and, with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form an unsaturated or partially saturated 5- or 6-membered ring, said ring being optionally substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy.

6. (original) The compound of Claim 1 wherein:

R1 and R2 are each independently F or H,

with the proviso that at least one of said radicals R1 and R2 is F;

R3 is OH;

R4 is OH;

A is O;

X is C and Y is S, or  
is N and Y is N;

m is 1;

R5 is hydrogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, or when Y is S, R5 and R6 taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a phenyl ring,

R6 is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

B is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CO-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>;

n is 2 or 3;

Cyc1 is phenyl or thiophene;

R7, R8, and R9 are each independently hydrogen or Cl,

or R8 and R9 taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a furan ring or a phenyl ring optionally substituted with methoxy.

7. (original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
8. (canceled).
9. (withdrawn) A method of treating type 1 or type 2 diabetes which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.
10. (withdrawn) A method of lowering blood glucose which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.
11. (withdrawn) A method of treating type 1 or type 2 diabetes which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1 with at least one other blood glucose-lowering active ingredient.
12. (withdrawn) A method of lowering blood glucose which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1 with at least one other blood glucose-lowering active ingredient.